



BIOCHEMISTRY

VEIN BATCH

Lecture : 12

Done by : Mohammad
Alomari



Lipid metabolism lecture 1 of 3

Fatty acid metabolism: Fatty acid synthesis

Ahmed Salem, MD, MSc, PhD, FRCR

تفريغ : محمد العمري

Lipids metabolism

1. Fatty acids metabolism
 - a. Fatty acid synthesis
 - b. Fatty acid catabolism
2. Cholesterol synthesis
3. Eicosanoids synthesis from fatty acids

Introduction

- FAs are synthesised whenever there is caloric excess in diet

الFAs ببلش تصنيعها بالجسم لما تكون كميات الcalories (الcarbohydrates) اللي بتم تناولها زائدة عن الحاجة

- **Main pathway for synthesis** is called **de novo fatty acid synthesis** (de novo = من جديد)

والطريقة الثانية (أو ممكن نقول الminor pathway) والأقل أهمية هي عن طريق إني أجيب FA موجود أصلا وأخليه أطول وأغير عليه

- Immediate substrate for synthesis: **acetyl coA**

- Final product: **palmitic acid (16C, saturated)**

الpalmitic acid هو مش الfinal product الوحيد, لكنه الأغلب والأعمّ, وهو saturated, وبحتوي على 16C

- Synthesis needs: NADPH, ATP, biotin & bicarbonate (CO₂)

وبما إنه اللي بصير هون هو عبارة عن reductive biosynthesis, ف زي ما حكينا سابقا (بمحاضرة 8) عن الNADPH (اللي بنحصل عليه من الHMP shunt) فهو يدخل في الsynthesis

اللهم افتح لنا أبواب حكمتك، وانشر علينا رحمتك، وامنن علينا بالحفظ والفهم

Biosynthesis of FAs

- Pathway is called **Lynen's pathway** (Feodor Lynen → Nobel prize)

- Glucose by glycolysis → pyruvate (cytosol)

الآن بعد ما خلصنا ال glycolysis ونتج عنا pyruvate (بالcytosol) رح ينتقل ال pyruvate لداخل ال mitochondria ويتحول ل acetyl CoA عن طريق ال pyruvate dehydrogenase

- Pyruvate by PDH → acetyl-CoA (mitochondria)

وهاض يعني إنه المصدر الرئيسي لتصنيع ال FA هو ال acetyl CoA اللي جاي من ال glucose أو أي مصدر ثاني ممكن يعطينا ال acetyl CoA, ممكن عن طريق مصادر أخرى, لكن الأغلب الأعم هو بهاي الطريقة

- Acetyl – CoA derived from glucose & others is used for synthesis of FA by:

- 1) **The extramitochondrial (cytosolic) system (site of FA synthesis)**
- 2) The mitochondrial system
- 3) The microsomal system

FA elongation

هسا ال FA يتم تصنيعه داخل ال cytosol, بينما ال acetyl CoA تم إنتاجه داخل ال mitochondria, وهاض يعني إنه رح يكون في shunt رح يتم إتباعها لتصنيع ال FA, وهاض ال shunt أو ال pathway اسمه de novo FA synthesis, أما ال systems اللي بنقطة 2 و 3 فهضول وظيفتهم يعملوا استتالة (يزيدوا طول) لل FA

Extra-mitochondrial biosynthesis (Cytosolic)

=De Novo synthesis of FA (main synthesis occurs via this route)

- It is the main synthesis pathway of palmitic acid (C16, saturated) from acetyl-CoA
- All other FA are made by modification of palmitate, so called **stem fatty acid**

ال FA اللي ما تم تصنيعهم عن طريق ال main pathway رح يتم تصنيعهم عن طريق ال palmitic acid ,
عشان هيك ال palmitic acid يُطلق عليه اسم ال stem FA

- **Site:** The **cytoplasm** of many organs including:
 - **Liver (most imp)**, adipose tissue, brain, lactating mammary gland [major sites]
 - Lung [minor site]

(تنتبه إنه مكتوب major SITES , يعني يشمل المواقع
بالنقطة كاملة مش بس ال mammary gland)

وظيفته بال brain إنه يعمل myelination (عملية صناعة ال myelin sheath حول ال axons)

يا حيّ يا قيوم برحمتك أستغيث, أصلح لي شأني كله, ولا تكلني إلى نفسي طرفة عين

Transport of acetyl co A to cytoplasm

بعيدا عن اللي بصير بالصورة هون, اللي بصير عتًا إنه بنتج ال pyruvate عن طريق

ال glycolysis داخل ال cytosol, ثم ال pyruvate يدخل لل mitochondria عبر

ال citrate synthase, حيث رح يتحول ال acetyl CoA بالداخل, ثم و عن طريق ال

oxaloacetate ويعطينا ال citrate (بنفس مبدأ ال TCA cycle), بعدين رح يطلع

ال citrate لل cytoplasm عبر ال transporter, ثم عن طريق ال citrate lyase رح يرجع

ال acetyl CoA و ال oxaloacetate (باستخدام ال ATP و CoASH), وهاض ال acetyl CoA

بروح بالنهاية لتصنيع ال FA

- Starting point of de novo synthesis is **acetyl coA**

(formed in mitochondria)

****نقطة مهمة****

يعني محصلة هاض السلايد إنه ال glucose بتحول ل pyruvate بال cytosol, وال pyruvate بتحول

ال acetyl CoA داخل ال mitochondria, واللي يتم نقله لل cytoplasm عن طريق ال citrate shuttle

- Inner membrane not freely permeable to acetyl co A:

- acetyl CoA units are delivered to the cytoplasm as citrate
- citrate transported from mitochondria via **tricarboxylic acid transporter**

- In cytoplasm, citrate is cleaved to oxaloacetate & acetyl coA

- Oxaloacetate can return to mitochondria as malate or pyruvate

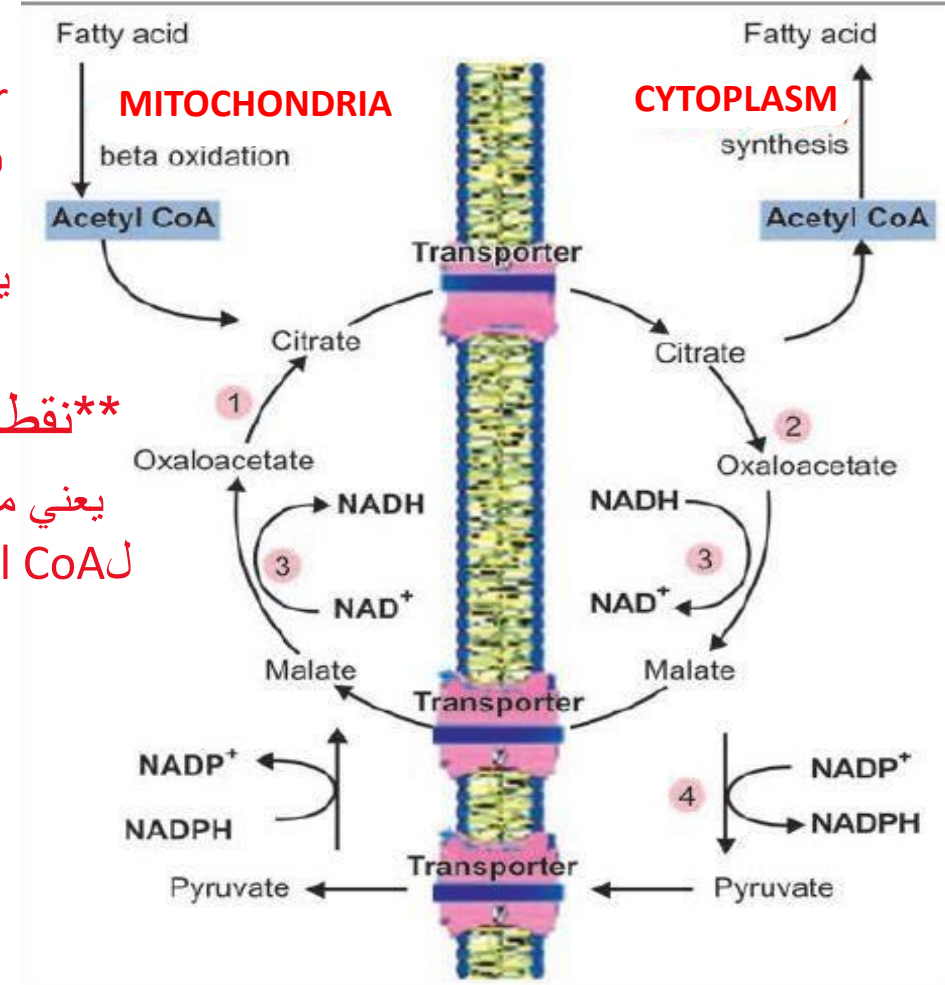
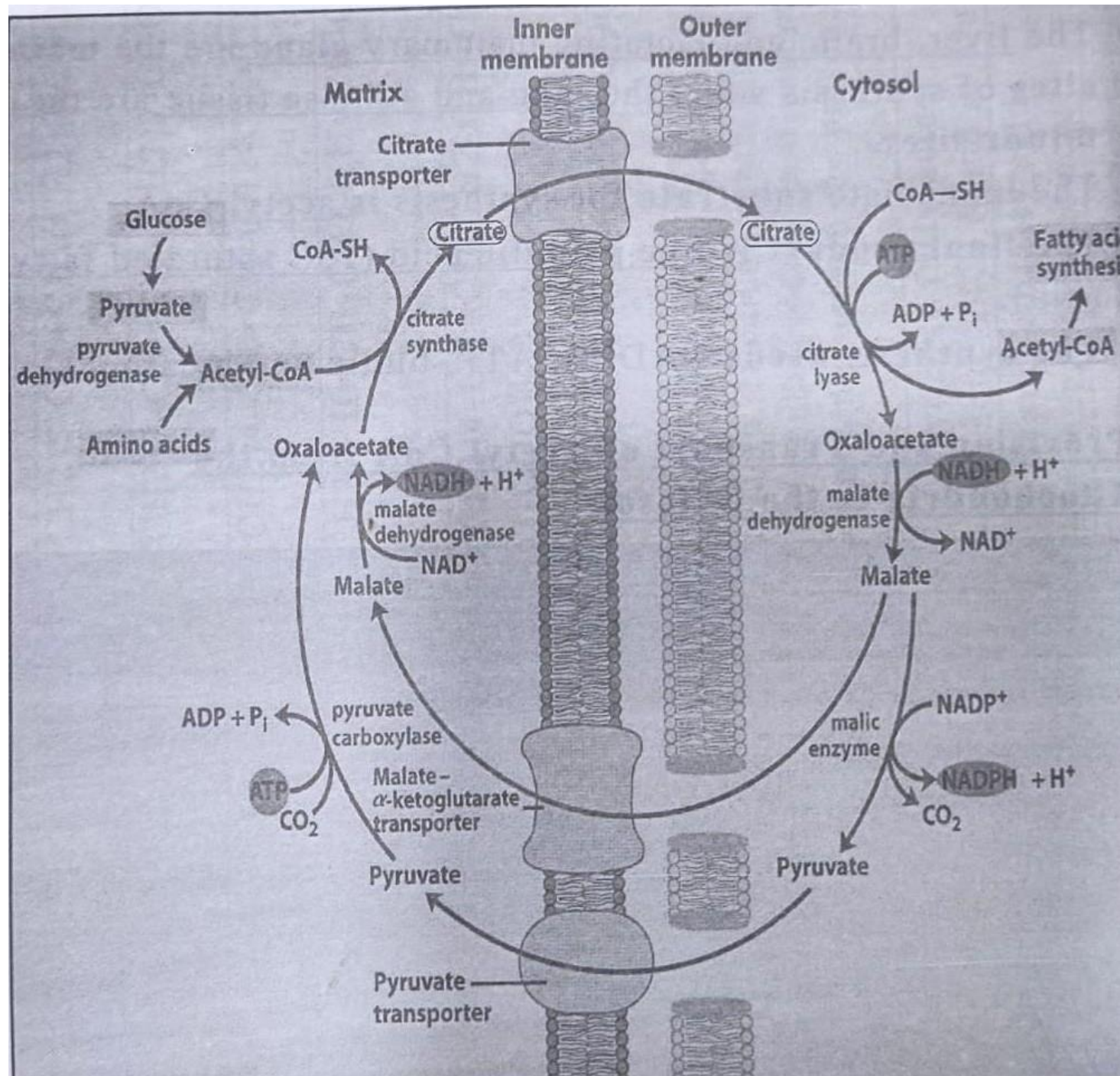


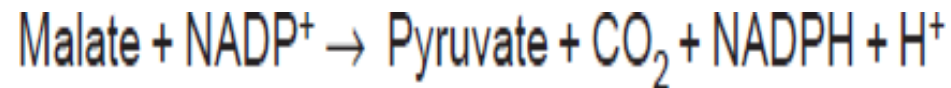
Fig. 11.13. Transfer of acetyl CoA from mitochondria to cytoplasm by malate–oxaloacetate shuttle. 1 = citrate synthetase; 2 = ATP–citrate lyase; 3 = malate dehydrogenase; 4 = malic enzyme

Citrate shuttle



Key facts about FA synthesis

- FA synthesis takes place in cytosol and uses NADP as co-enzyme for redox reactions
- **Citrate shuttle** is responsible for moving acetyl coA from mitochondria to the cytosol
- NADPH is an important co-enzyme for de novo FA synthesis; sources:
 - Main source of NADPH is PPP (both FA synthesis and PPP occur in cytosol; no permeability barrier)
 - Malic Enzyme: The reaction helps to transfer cytoplasmic oxaloacetate to the mitochondria



****نقطة مهمة****

ال source الأول لل NADPH هو ال HMP shunt, وال source الثالث هو عن طريق تحويل ال malate ل pyruvate عن طريق ال Malic enzyme, وال malate ينحصل عليه هون من ال oxaloacetate عن طريق ال malate dehydrogenase, الآن هضول المصدرين بنعتبرهم المصدر الأول والثالث لل NADPH, أما المصدر الثاني فهو عن طريق ال cytosolic isocitrate dehydrogenase, اللي هو ال NADP dependent (ال mitochondrial isocitrate dehydrogenase هو ال NAD dependent)

- **The building block for FA synthesis is malonyl coA (3C)**

بما إنه ال malonyl CoA هو ال building block, ف رح يتم تحويل ال acetyl CoA ل malonyl CoA, وفي ال FA synthesis رح يتم إضافة 2C على ال chain في كل reaction, وهضول ال 2C رح يكونوا جايبين من ال malonyl CoA, لكن بما إنه بحتوي على 3C فهاض يعني إنه بكل reaction رح يطلع عنا كربونة على شكل CO2 عن طريق ال decarboxylation

- FA synthesis in each reaction cycle adds 2 carbons that are derived from malonyl coA following decarboxylation
 - **Acetyl (2C) coA is used as a primer** for C15 and 16 in palmitate → **even** number FA
 - If **propionyl (3C) coA is used as a primer** → **odd** n FA is formed
 - Short chain FA is formed if chain is released before reaching 16 carbons as in mammary glands

** حفظ الstructures مش مطلوب, المهم نعرف الprocess في كل step ونفهمها,
ونعرف الenzymes المسؤولة عنها وشو اللي بدخل وبننتج خلال الprocess

Steps of de novo FA synthesis:

1. The initial step of FA biosynthesis including carboxylation of acetyl CoA to produce malonyl CoA (Step 1 : Carboxylation)

This step needs **biotin**, Mn^{2+} , and an enzyme; **ACC (acetyl CoA carboxylase)** and biocarbonate

وبما إنه التفاعل برافقه CO_2 ف هاض يعني إنه أكيد الbiotin رح يكون حاضر ك Co-enzyme,
بوجود الMn ك Co-factor, وايضا رح يكون في استهلاك للATP

Rate limiting step of FA synthesis

The enzyme is allosterically regulated, the major effectors being:

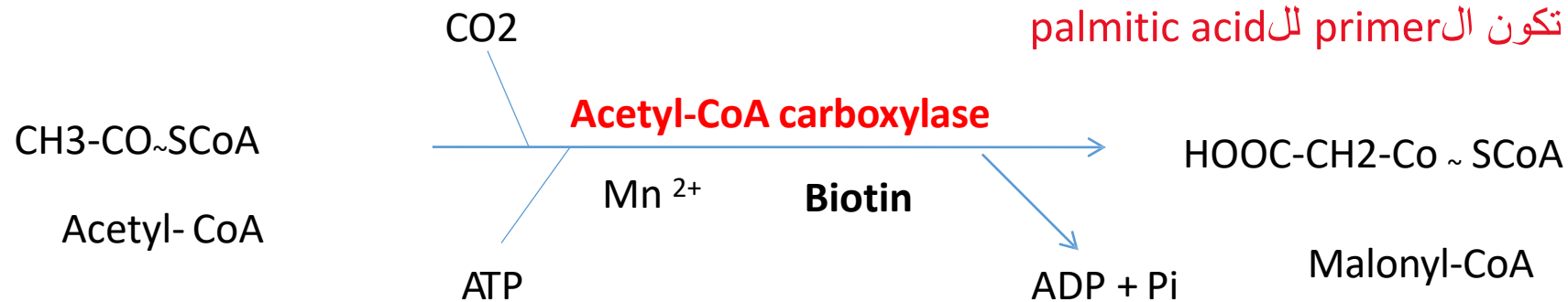
→ citrate (positive)

→ palmitoyl CoA (negative)

الallosteric regulation إله بكل بساطة معتمدة على تركيز الsubstrates والproducts,
ف لو تركيز الcitrate ارتفع رح يعمل activation, ولو تركيز الpalmitoyl CoA ارتفع
رح يعمل inhibition

- 8 acetyl-CoA (C2) → 1 palmitic acid (C16)
- **7** of these 8 acetyl-CoA are converted to malonyl-CoA (2C)

وعشان ننتج 1 palmitic acid احنا محتاجين 8 acetyl CoA,
واللي رح يتم تحويل 7 منهم لmalonyl CoA, والسبب بعدم
تحويل الأخيرة إنها رح تكون الprimer للpalmitic acid

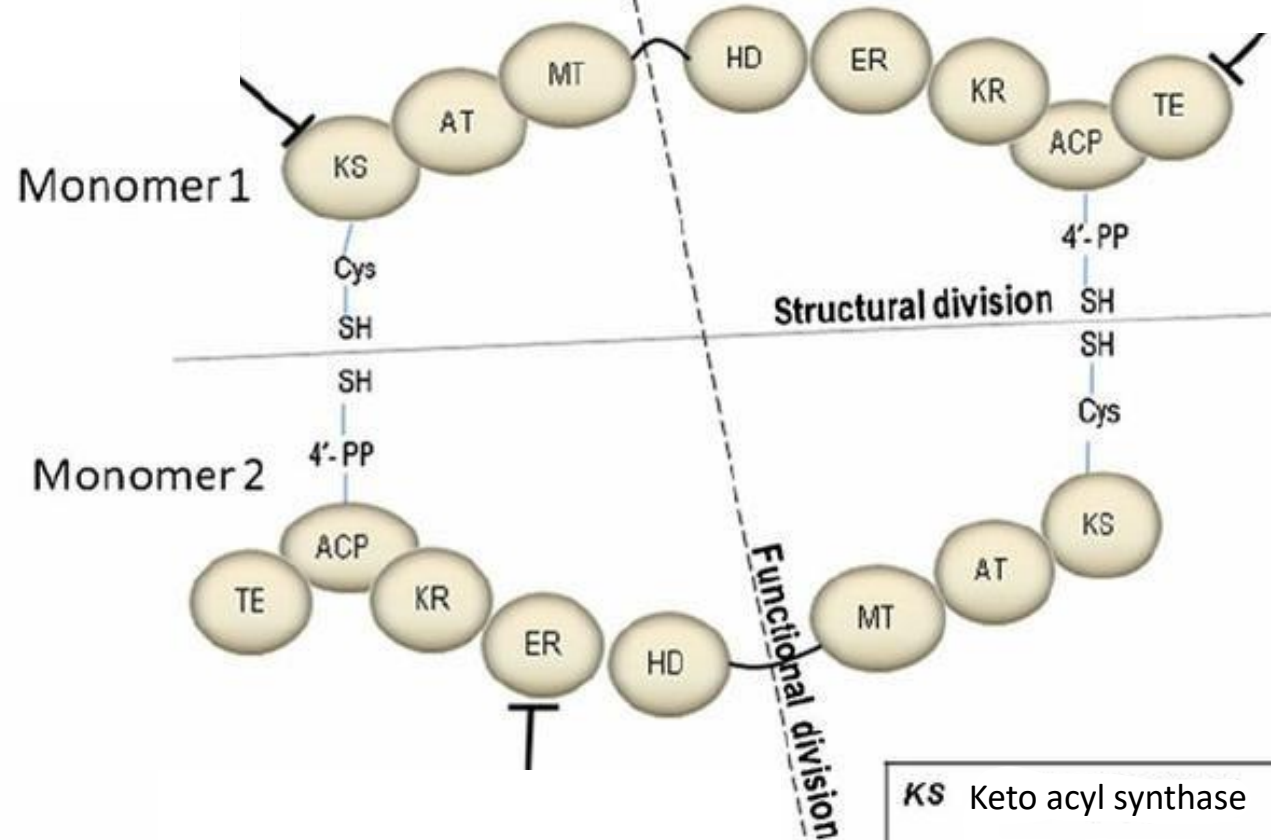


اللهم إنك عفوّ تحب العفو فاعفُ عنا

The fatty acid synthase multienzyme complex (responsible for all other steps of FA synthesis):

- This system exists as a multi-enzyme complex
 - The active form is a **dimer** composed of 2 identical monomers opposite to each other
 - → It is a polypeptide **containing 3 domains with 7 enzymes**
- Each monomer contains **two SH groups**, one attached to acyl carrier protein (**ACP**), the second is provided by cysteine and attached to the enzyme **3-ketoacyl synthase**
كل monomer يحتوي على 2 SH groups, الأولى متصلة بالACP, والثانية جاية عن طريق cysteine ومتصلة بال3-ketoacyl synthase
- This dimer is arranged head to tail, so the SH group of ACP of one monomer is very close to the SH group provided by 3-ketoacyl synthase (condensing unit) of the second monomer.
وال2 monomers يرتبطوا ببعض عن طريق هضول ال2 SH groups
- **1st Domain or Condensing Unit**
 - It is the initial substrate binding site
- **2nd Domain or Reduction Unit**
 - The acyl carrier protein (ACP) is a polypeptide chain having a phospho-pantotheine group, to which the acyl groups are attached in thioester linkage.
 - → ACP acts like the CoA carrying fatty acyl groups
- **3rd Domain or Releasing Unit**
 - It is involved in the release of the palmitate synthesised

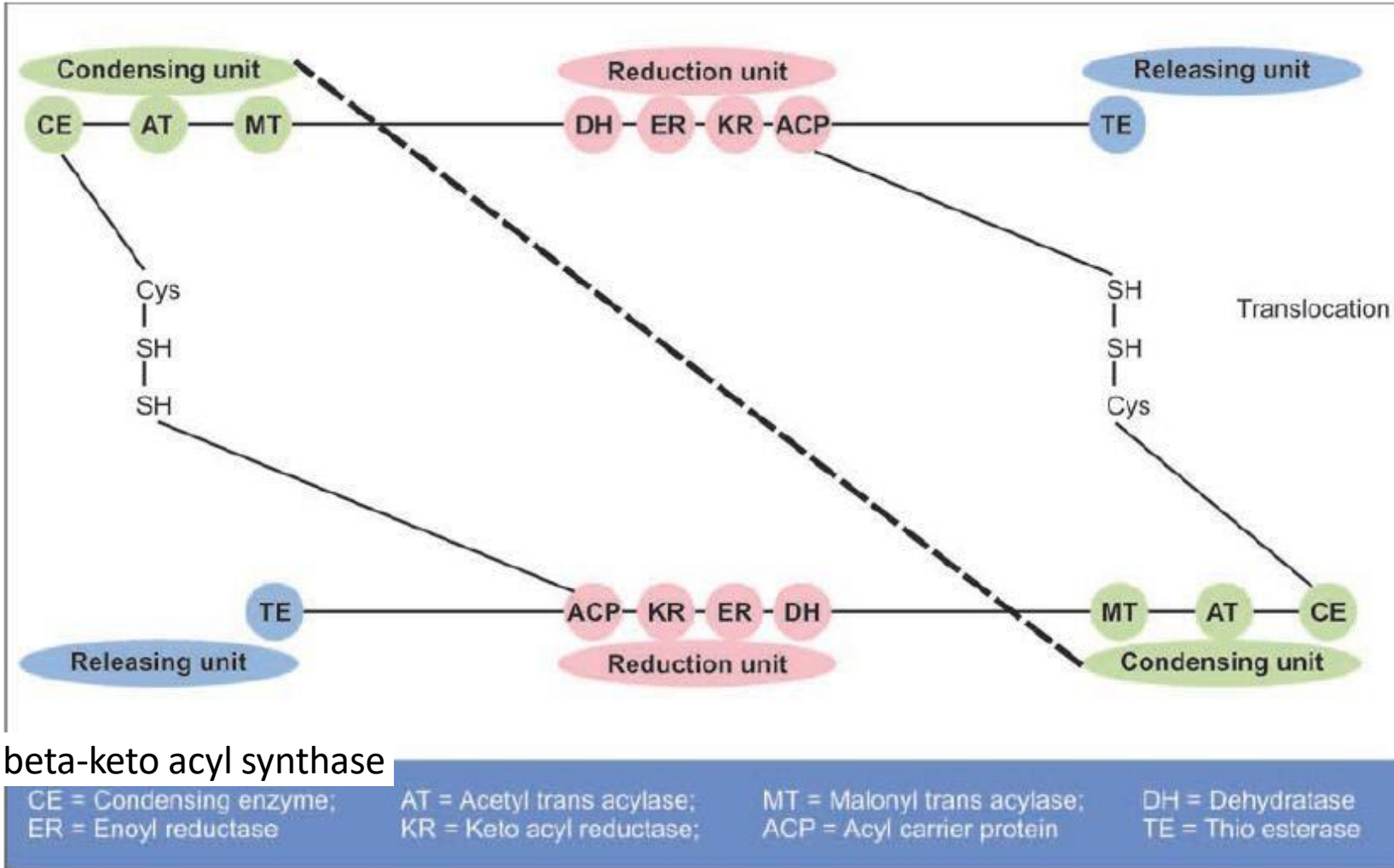
زي ما احنا شايفين بالصورة, ف في عنا structural division بتقسم ال multienzyme ل 2 monomers, حيث كل monomer إله head و tail, وبنلاحظ إنهم مرتبين عكس بعض, بحيث ال head لأحد ال monomers يكون متصل مع ال tail للآخر (ACP و KS), ثم في عنا كمان functional division بحيث كل مجموعة enzymes في ال division يشتغلوا مع بعض, وهمه 7 enzymes أساسيين, و ثامنهم ال (TE) releasing enzyme



KS	Keto acyl synthase	ER	Enoyl reductase
AT	Acetyl transacylase	KR	Keto acyl reductase
MT	Malonyl transacylase	ACP	Acyl carrier protein
HD	Dehydratase	TE	Thioesterase

(الدكتور ما دقق على موضوع أي طرف هو ال head, والكتاب برضه ما فيه تفاصيل عن الموضوع, لكن الدكتور قال إنه ال ACP هو ال head, وال KS هو ال tail, أما ال TE فهو ال releasing enzyme)

إيجابيات هاض ال multienzyme إنه ال intermediates بتقدر تتفاعل مع ال active site فيه بسهولة, بالإضافة لأنه ال 8 enzymes اللي بدخلوا بتركيبه كلهم يتم تصنيعهم من one gene, ما يعني إنه تركيزهم رح يكون متساوي, وهاض بخلي ال process تكون more efficient

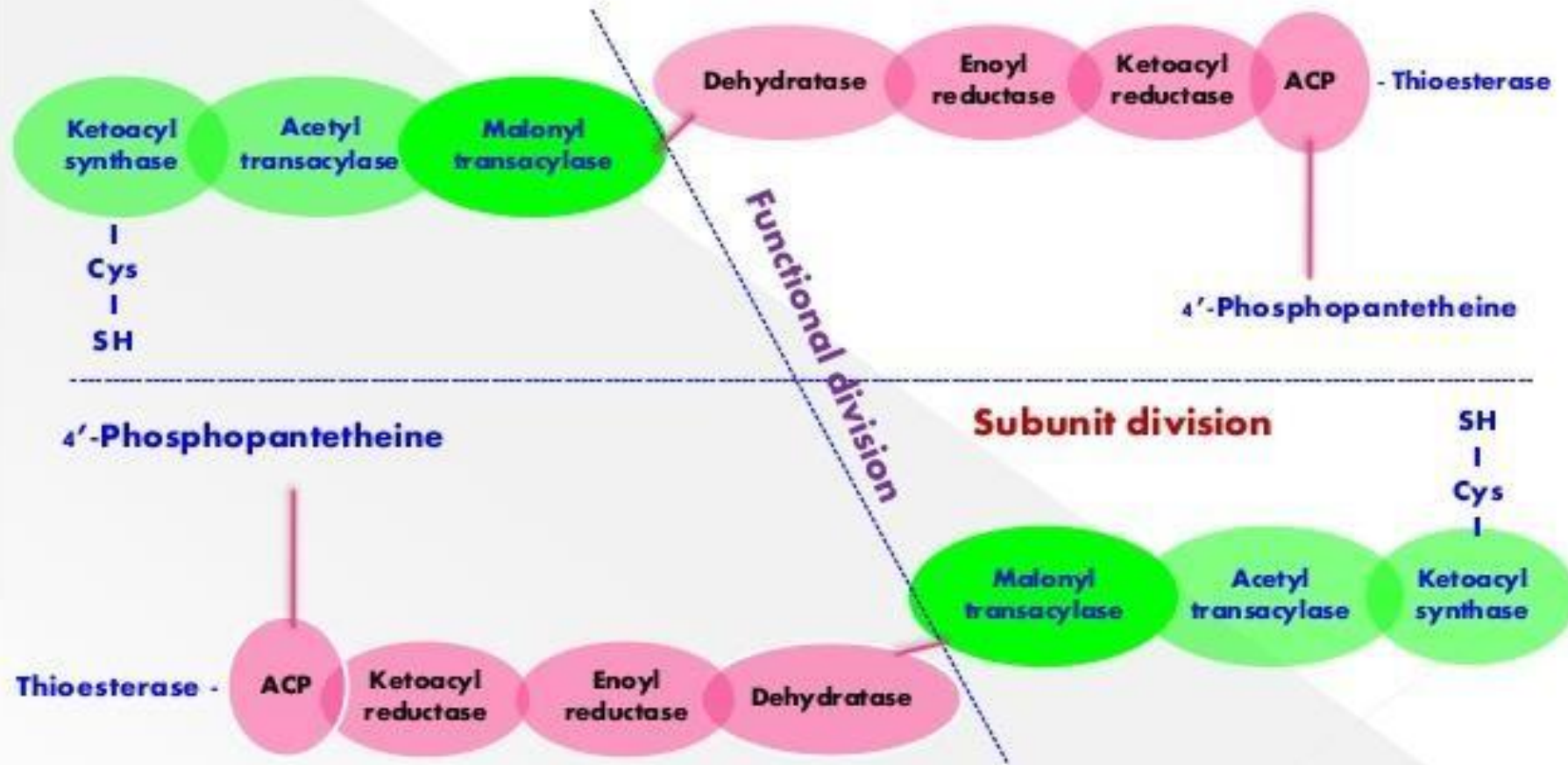


Advantages of Multi-enzyme Complex

- Intermediates of the reaction can easily interact with the active sites
- One gene codes all the enzymes; so all the enzymes are in equimolecular concentrations
- So the efficiency of the process is enhanced.

اللهم إني أسألك الهدى والتقى والعفاف والغنى

Fatty acid synthase - multienzyme complex



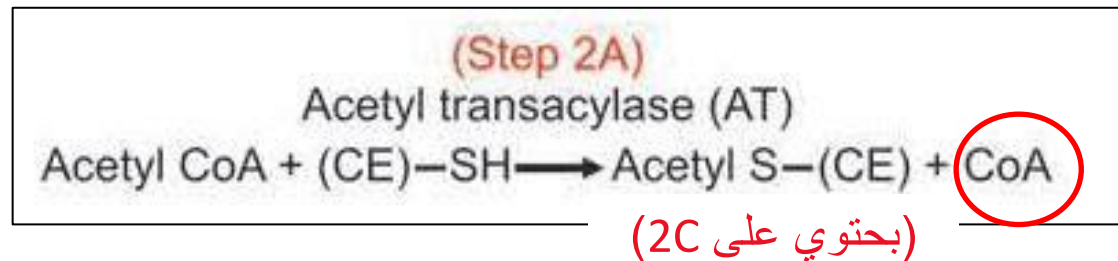
Step 2: Three C and Two C Units are Added

(Step 2 : combining acetyl CoA and malonyl CoA to the enzymes) *اللي بهمنا بهاي ال steps هو فهم المبدأ و آلية حدوثه أكثر من مجرد إنه نحفظ الخطوات وخلص*

- **Step 2A:** بهاي ال step تم إنتاج ال primer لل FA

A priming molecule of acetyl coA combines (transfer of acetyl group) with -SH of cysteine of one monomer of the enzyme

- This is catalysed by acetyl transacylase

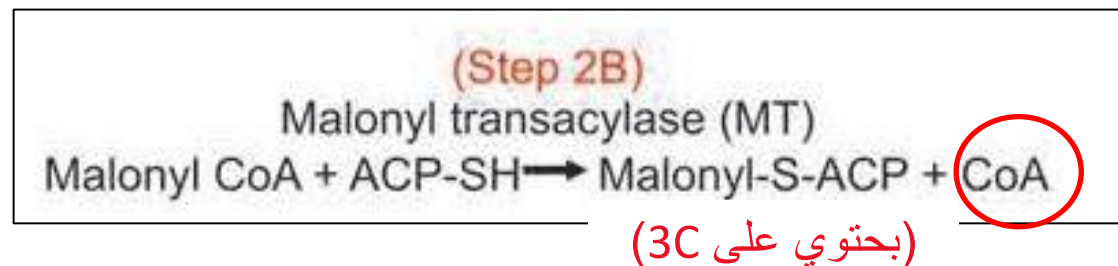


ننتبه إنه ال molecules ممكن تندمج مع enzyme, وال enzyme اللي بعمل catalyze ال reaction يكون enzyme آخر مختلف, لأنه هاض multienzyme complex, وهاض إله دور بزيادة ال efficiency, يعني مثلا بهاي ال step بتندمج ال acetyl CoA مع ال KS, لكن ال acetyl transacylase بعمل ال reaction, ونفس المبدأ لباقي الخطوات

- **Step 2B:**

A malonyl coA molecule combines with the -SH of phospho-pantothenyl of the ACP in the other monomer of the synthase complex

- This is catalysed by malonyl transacylase



Steps 3-5

اللي رح يصير في هاي ال steps, أولا ال acetyl وال malonyl أحدهم بعمل nucleophilic attack للثاني (مش مهم كثير نعرف مين اللي عمل ال attack, زي ما قلنا المهم الفهم العام لل process)

• **Step 3 (condensation):** the acetyl group attacks the malonyl residue
يعني المهم هون نعرف إنه بصير condensation

• Catalysed by 3 ketoacyl synthase (condensing enzyme) → acetoacetyl enzyme
→ Leads to liberation of CO₂
+ بصير عنا liberation لل CO₂, وهاي ال step بتعطينا acetoacetyl ACP (اللي بتكون من 4C)

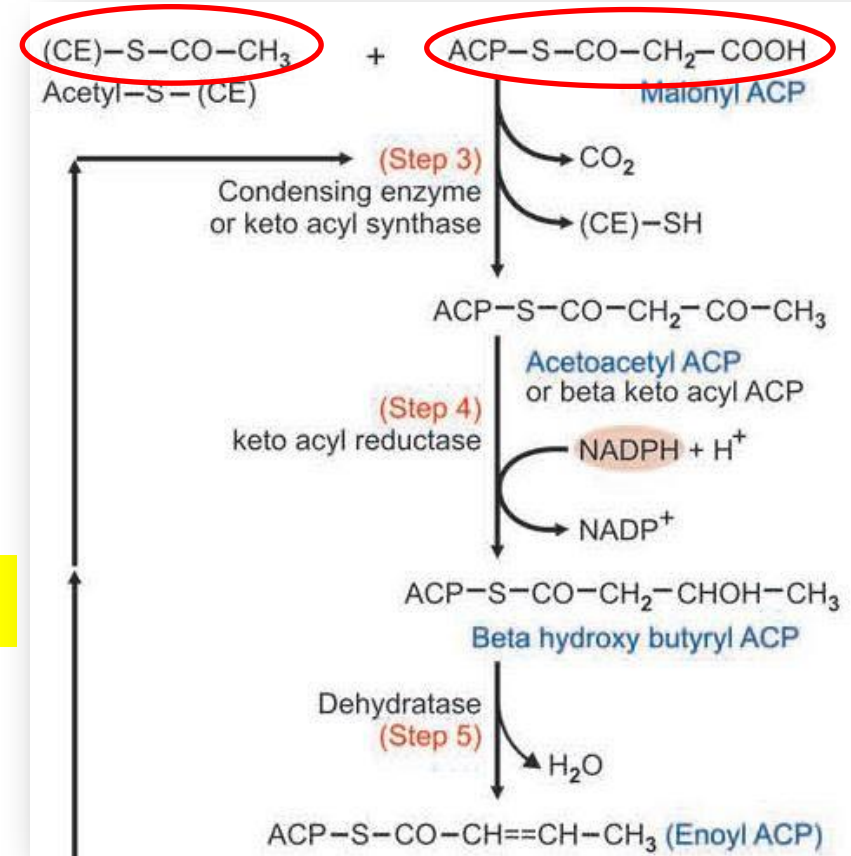
• **Step 4 (reduction):** The acetoacetyl ACP is reduced by NADPH dependent beta-keto acyl reductase

بما إنه تفاعل reduction, هاض معناه إنه رح يصير إضافة H عن طريق ال beta-keto acyl reductase, وبتنتج المركب التالي ←
→ to form beta-hydroxy fatty acyl ACP

• **Step 5 (dehydration):** by a dehydratase to form:
→ enoyl ACP otherwise known as (alpha beta unsaturated acyl ACP)

ال structure الناتج (ال من step 2.A)

ال structure الناتج (ال من step 2.B)



هاض التفاعل برفاقه نزع H₂O, ما يؤدي لتكوين double bond بين beta C و alpha C

*acyl is related to FA, not to acetyl

سبحان الله وبحمده, عدد خلقه, و زنة عرشه, ومداد كلماته

****بنكرر, حفظ الstructures مش مطلوب, المهم نعرف
الprocess في كل step ونفهمها, ونعرف الenzymes التي
بتعمل catalyzing للreactions عنها وشو اللي بنتج عنها**

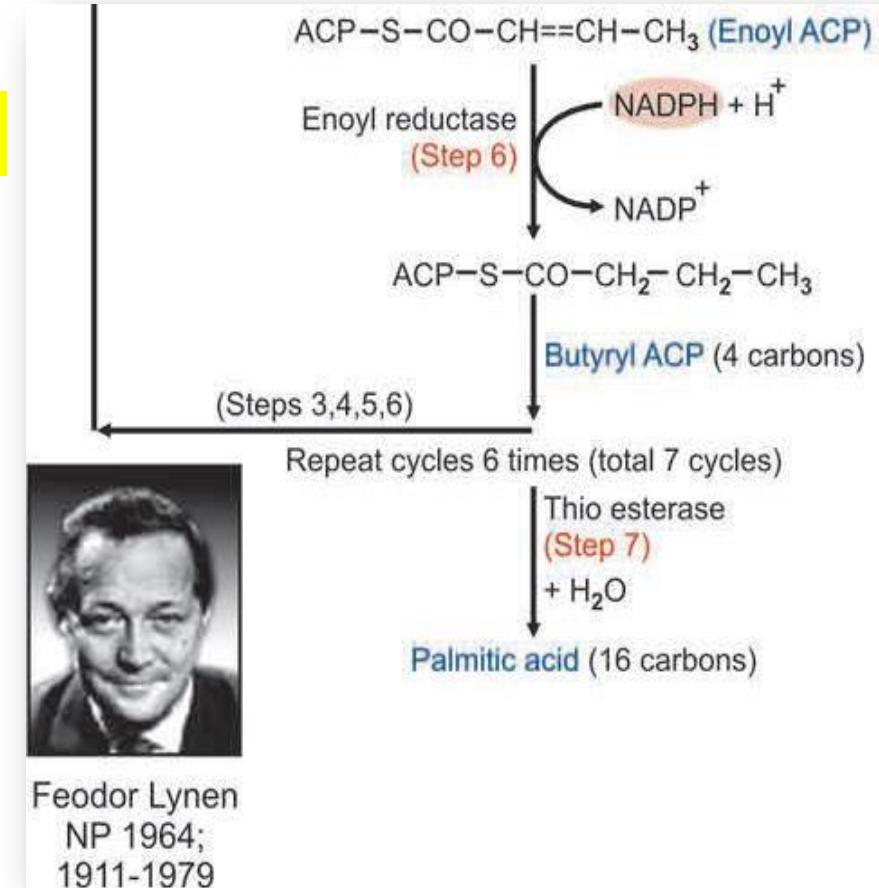
Step 6 and cycling

- **Step 6 (2nd reduction):** The enoyl ACP is again **reduced** by **enoyl reductase** (ER) utilizing a 2nd molecule of NADPH to form butyryl ACP

وبتم استخدام جزيء NADPH آخر هون, وبما إنه تمت إضافة H₂ هاض يعني إنه تخلصنا من الdouble bond اللي تكونت قبل, ونتج عنّا butyryl ACP اللي بتكون من 4C

- **Cycling of Reactions:**

- The butyryl group (4C) is now transferred to the SH group of the condensing enzyme on the other monomer and;
- A 2nd malonyl CoA molecule binds to the phospho-pantothenyl SH group
 - The sequence of reactions (steps 3,4,5,6) are repeated
 - **The cycles are repeated a total of 7 times**, till the 16-carbon palmitic acid is formed



بعد ما أنهينا step 6 ونتج عنّا 4C molecule رح ندخل بcycle يتم فيها تكرار الsteps اللي فوق لغاية ما نوصل لchain بتتكون من 16C (palmitic acid), بس أكيد رح نتخطى ال1st and 2nd steps لأنه مش محتاجين نصنع primer حالياً, حيث رح نرجع لstep 3 ويصير الcondensation بين الbutyryl ACP والmalonyl residue, ثم باقي الsteps, وبتنتج 6C molecule, وبرجع يعيد الsteps, وهكذا..

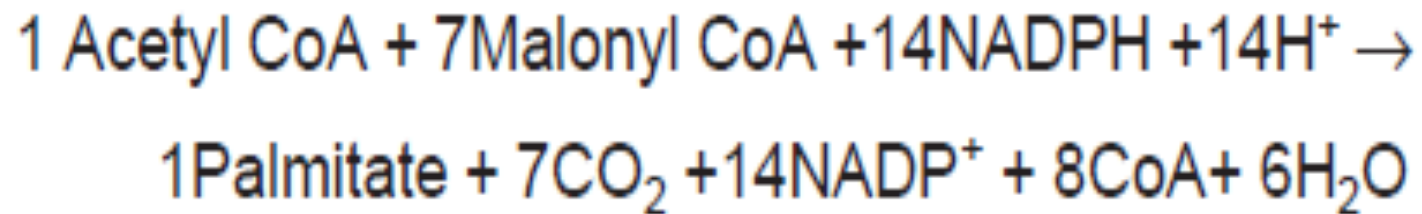
Release of palmitic acid

- **Step 7 (palmitic acid is released)**

- The thio-esterase or de-acylase activity (TE) releases palmitate from the multi-enzyme complex
- The end point is Palmitic acid (16 C) in liver & adipose tissue
- In lactating mammary gland, the end products are Capric (10 C) and Lauric (12 C) acids
 - Mother's milk contains these medium chain fatty acids

****أعداد ال molecules التي دخلت والتي نتجت من التفاعل مهمة جدا للامتحان****

**So to form palmitic how many
acetyl CoA
Malonyl CoA
NADPH+H
Used?**



Elongation of FA chains

بجميع الأحوال رح يتم إضافة 2C, لكن الاختلاف في مصدرهم (malonyl CoA أو acetyl CoA)

ما بصير داخل الcytosol

- Occurs by a **major microsomal system** at the surface of endoplasmic reticulum
 - Using **malonyl coA as 2C donor** & NADPH as a reductant
 - Reaction similar to de-novo FA synthesis (addition of 2C) **but different as activities appear on individual enzymes** (not part of multi-functional enzyme) → **coA esters** used

الاختلاف الآخر والمهم هو إنه فال elongation بنستعمل individual enzymes, مش multienzyme زي ال de novo pathway

- Another **minor system** of elongation lies **in mitochondria**
 - Uses **acetyl coA as acetyl donor**
 - Reactions are reversal of FA oxidation (except that NADPH is used in saturation of double bond c.f. FADH2 in beta oxidation)
- Brain have additional ability for chain elongation
 - Producing very long FA chains C22-24 during myelination

Fasting & DM (due to low insulin activity) abolish chain elongation

*DM = Diabetes mellitus (مش دايركت مسج)

في حالة ال fasting أو ال DM (اللي بنتج عنهم نقص في ال insulin) رح يتأثر ال elongation وال synthesis عامةً لل FA, لعدة أسباب منها حاجة ال brain لل glucose خلال ال fasting

Desaturation of FA chains

هون بصير تكوين ل double bonds في ال chain (بتكون cis , لأنه ال trans يتم صنعها في المختبرات خارج الجسم)

- Saturated FA precursors of the 2 most common mono-unsaturated FAs:

- Palmitate → palmitoleate C16:1 (delta 9)
- Stearate → Oleate C18:1 (delta 9)

Palmitic acid is more common than stearic acid in the body

*delta 9 = the double bond is between C9 and C10

- Enzymes (**desaturases**) present in ER of liver & adipose tissue

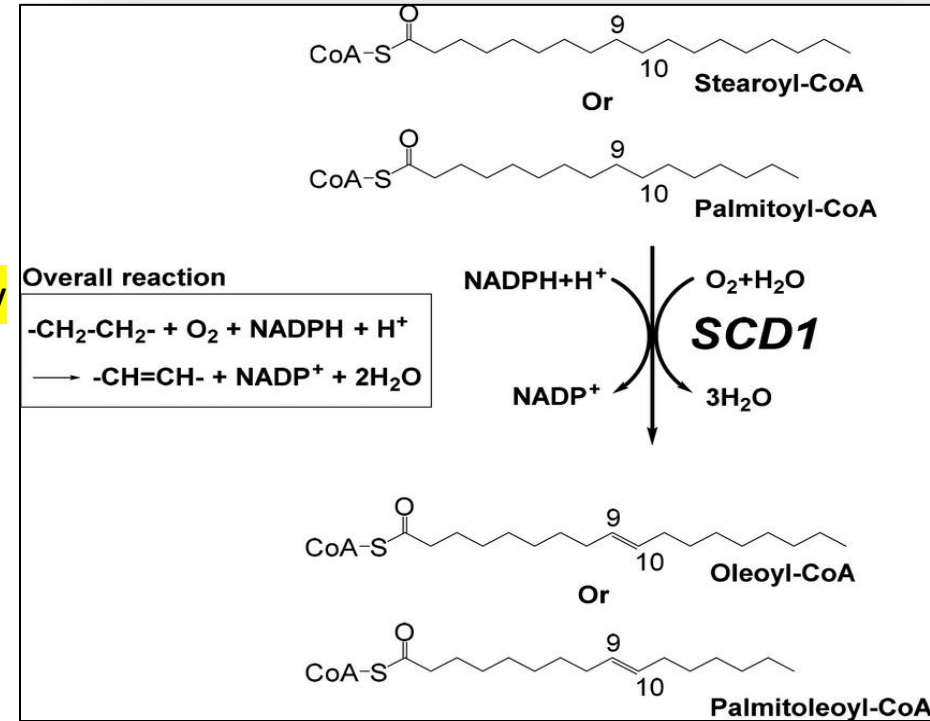
- Responsible for desaturating FAs (i.e. adding cis double bonds)
- Introduce double bonds in newly synthesised FA by O₂ dependent pathway
 - Require NADPH or NADH, cytochrome b5, FAD-linked reductase

*ER = endoplasmic reticulum

- Human has C9, 6, 5 & 4 desaturases but LACK ability to introduce double bonds from C10 to the ω end of chain

- This is basis of essentiality of linoleic and linolenic acids

- Desaturation & elongation is pathway to arachidonic acid (20:4 , δ5,8,11,14) from dietary linoleic acid (18:2, δ9,12)



الجسم ما عنده القدرة على صنع double bonds بعد ال C10, وهاض هو السبب اللي بخلي بعض ال AA تكون لا يمكن الحصول عليها إلا عن طريق الغذاء (ال essential AA) زي اللي في ال linoleic acid (C18:2 , delta 9,12) وال linolenic acids (C18:3 , delta 9,12,15), الآن بعد ما نحصل على linoleic acid ممكن يصيرله elongation ويعطينا arachidonic acid

Regulation of De Novo synthesis of FA

■ Acetyl –CoA carboxylase is the key enzyme:

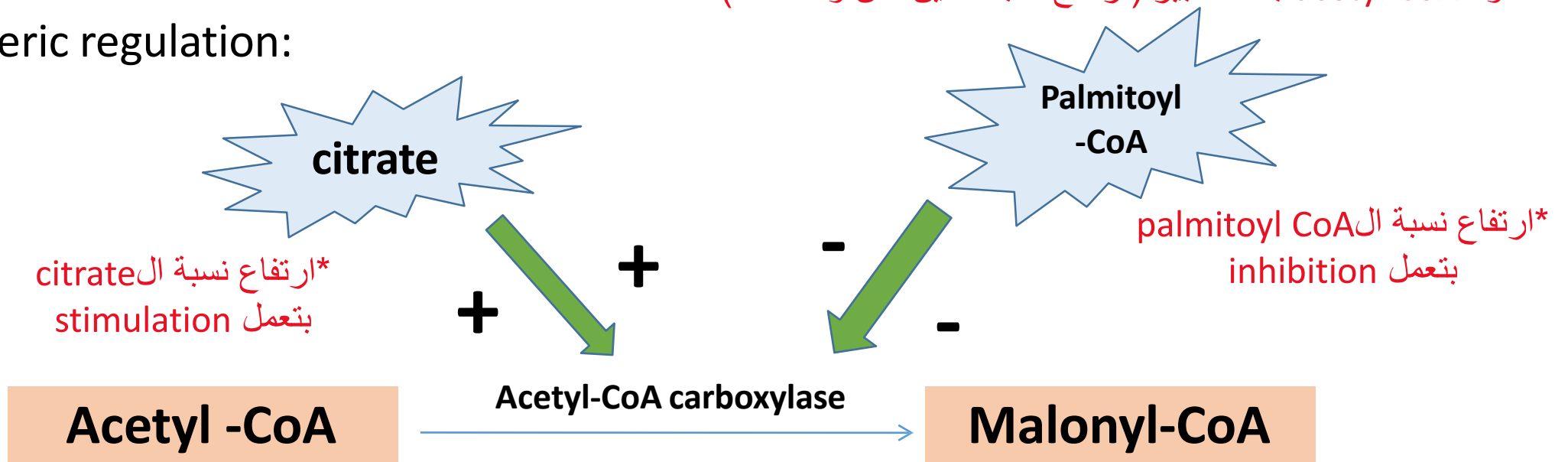
Fatty acid synthesis occurs when carbohydrate is abundant and the level of fatty acids is low

ارتفاع كمية ال CHO بتنشط ال FA synthesis, وبما إنه إفراز ال insulin يزيد بهاي الحالة هاض يعني إنه إله دور بتنشيط التفاعل برضه

The availability of citrate in the cytoplasm is the most important regulatory factor producing a short-term effect

ارتفاع ال citrate يكون نتيجة لوجود كل من ال ATP وال acetyl CoA بشكل كبير (ارتفاع نسبة الثنين مش واحد فقط)

Allosteric regulation:



3. Acetyl –CoA carboxylase (ACC):

وبما إنه ال synthesis بتنشط بوجود ال insulin, هاض يعني إنه ال ACC
رح يكون active لما يكون dephosphorylated

The active form is the dephosphorylated:

- Insulin, suppresses cAMP, so it activates acetyl CoA carboxylase
- Adrenaline and glucagon have the reverse effect (phosphorylate or inactivate ACC)
- ACC is inactivated by AMP activated protein kinase (AMPK)
 - AMPK is allosterically activated by rise in AMP relative to ATP

■ Feeding status:

CHO feeding stimulates insulin secretion which induces the synthesis of acetyl-coA.

Fasting → ↓↓ insulin and ↑↑ adrenalin and glucagon → ↓↓ glucose uptake and utilization, so fasting inhibits FA synthesis.

■ Insulin Favors Lipogenesis :

Insulin enhances the uptake of glucose by adipocytes and increases the activity of pyruvate dehydrogenase, acetyl CoA carboxylase and glycerol phosphate acyl transferase (see Table 24.4). Insulin also depresses the hormone sensitive lipase (Fig.11.16).

اللهم لا تجعلنا من الذين ضل سعيهم في الحياة الدنيا

Long term regulation of ACC (dietary manipulation)

- High caloric diets → ↑ ACC synthesis → ↑ FA synthesis
- Fasting/ high intake of polyunsaturated FAs, prolonged biotin deficiency → ↓ ACC synthesis → ↓ FA synthesis
- Long term regulation **occurs at genetic level** by changing rate of synthesis/ degradation of enzyme
 - In DM → FA synthesis is impaired (**restored to normal with administration of insulin**)
 - Stimulatory effect of FA synthesis in mammary gland through **prolactin**

Insulin, glucagon affect short and long term control of ACC

****الجدولين مهمات, وهمه عبارة عن تلخيص ومقارنة فقط مش صعب موضوعهم****

Synthesis is not the opposite of oxidation

Well-fed state	During fasting
Lipogenesis increased Lipolysis inhibited Lipoprotein lipase active Insulin inhibits HS-lipase	Lipogenesis inhibited Lipolysis increased Glucagon activates HS-lipase FFA in blood increased

	Beta-oxidation	Fatty acid synthesis
Site	Mitochondria	Cytoplasm
Intermediates	Present as CoA derivatives	Covalently linked to SH group of ACP
Enzymes	Present as independent proteins	Multienzyme complex
Sequential units	2 carbon units split off as acetyl CoA	2 carbon units added, as 3 carbon malonyl CoA
Co-enzymes	NAD ⁺ and FAD are reduced	NADPH used as reducing power

****Insulin inhibits Hormone Sensitive-lipase (HS), while Glucagon activates it**

Triacylglycerol (TAG)

****الفرق بين ال adipose tissue وال liver مهم جدا للامتحان****

- **TAG:** FAs + glycerol
- **Liver and adipose tissue are major sites of TAG synthesis**
 - In adipose tissue → for storage of energy
 - In liver → secreted as VLDL & transported to peripheral tissues

**VLDL = very low density lipoprotein*
- Synthesis of TAG needs activation of glycerol & FAs
 - Active form of glycerol is glycerol 3-P
 - **In liver & adipose tissue:** glycerol is produced from glucose via DHAP (from glycolysis)
 - This is active in presence of insulin **DHAP = dihydroxy acetone phosphate*
 - **In liver only:** glycerokinase phosphorylates glycerol directly
 - Active form of FA is fatty acyl coA (via thiokinase enzyme by reaction btwn acetyl coA & FA)
- Synthesis of TAG (reaction between activated FAs and activated glycerol)
- **Fate of TAG:**
 - **In liver** → exported as VLDL (bound to cholesterol, phospholipids and protein)
 - **In adipose tissue** → provision of energy when needed

اللهم إني أستودعك ما درست وقرأت وحفظت وفهمت.. فرِّدْه لي عند حاجتي إليه